THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 27.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH JUNE.

A STRANGE fatality seems to have overtaken the Police of the East. The last mail brings to hand a strange case of inertness of the Suez police. A Greek quarrelled with a Belgian and was shot dead by him with a revolver; the police were nowhere then. Next, when the countrymen of the deceased hunted the Belgian out by breaking open a house and despatched him by stabbing him "all over the body" our peace officers were *non est*. Had it not been for the Governor and the Consuls who managed to get together a sufficient force of police and soldiers and succeeded in disarming theGreek mob, the rioters would have done serious mischief to the neighbourhood. The fun of the thing was that news had to be sent over to Cairo to send a powerful complement of men to help the Suez police in putting down the riot, and Captain Fenwick of the *Bosphore Egyptien* notoriety had to be sent to quel it. That such lawlessness is allowed in Suez, an important coaling station between England and India is to be highly regretted. It appears that either the spirit of the Indian police has travelled over to Suez or that the constabulary of the place is not properly manned. Either way the defect should be remedied.

JOVE PLUVUS seems to have opened the tap rather unusually this year over Mymensingh. It is reported that 30 inches of rain fell there in a few days, and the result was the washing away of a portion of the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway line towards the Mymensingh end. It is owing to this accident that the opening of the line will have to be postponed. The clerk of the weather ought to be made responsible for his vagary, and pay damages for loss done to the state.

IT WILL be some relief to many of our readers to hear of a report that Mr. Justice Cunningham of the Calcutta High Court will go back to Madras as Chief Justice. They have had enough of his law and sanitation, and heartily wish the rumour were founded on fact. Let us see what arrangement the Secretary of State makes in disposing of the vacancy.

THE BHUTAN DEB RAJA'S case is daily growing worse. He seems to be hard pressed by the insurgents. According to the latest reports, his capital, Poonakha, has been beseiged by the rebels; and, unable to cope with the enemy, his Highness has applied to the Viceroy through the Lieutenant-Governor for a supply of the munitions of war. His Excellency has not been able to see his way to repeat the Afghanistan treatment in this case also. The Garrison at Buxa ought to be warned to remain on the alert, and to keep notice what is going on in Bhutan.

THE FOLLOWING is stated by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* to be the exact state of the frontier negociations at the present moment:—"Roughly speaking, England, on the part of the Ameer, gives up Panjdeh for Zulfikar. In regard to the latter point, the question is whether the Pass shall form the boundary or remain wholly Afghan. In respect to Panjdeh, Russia insists that Maruchak belongs to the oasis, and must, therefore, be included in the transfer. The English Government, on the other hand, claims Maruchak for the Ameer, and makes its retention a *sine qua non*. It is this difference of opinion that chiefly delays the conclusion of an agreement, and it is on this point mainly that the present exchange of views between the two Cabinets turns. The latest English proposals are now before the Russian Government; and it may fairly be expected that some light will be thrown upon the matter in the course of a few days. The exact limits of Ankhui, Tuannin, and other districts mentioned in the agreement of 1873 are also the subject of inquiry at present, but the decision of this portion of the question will probably be referred to the Commissioners on the spot." We will not prejudge the new Ministry in this respect. But we are morally certain Lord Salisbury will have to follow in the wake of his predecessor.

ONE WILLIAM MELLOR, who is known to possess talents for acting and practical joking, played a trick with a surgeon for which he is about to come to grief:—"He lived at Flash near Buxton, and, being ill, was medically attended. Upon recovery he shaved off his beard, palmed himself off on the surgeon as his own brother, said the sick man (himself) was dead, and having obtained a certificate of his own death, registered it, and then drew the burial money from a Foresters' lodge. He is now "wanted," the police being of opinion that, however talented he may be, he has carried the joke a little too far."

TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

MR. ANDREW MORTON, Traffic Manager and Officiating Chief Engineer of the Nizam's State Railway, who was committed to the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court by Colonel Dobbs for criminal breach of trust but got acquitted, has brought a suit against the Colonel for damages to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for illegal arrest and wrongful confinement. Mr. Justice Bayley before whom the plaint was filled has accepted it as a long cause.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN gentleman has startled the Indian public with an effusion of his. In the plenitude of wisdom he has found out that no blue blood courses through the veins of those gentlemen who want to enter the Indian Medical Service, and yea he has got a Rai Bahudur to back him in his absurd notions. Following his dictum he says, "If the people sneer, what must the soldiers think when under the orders of these men in hospital?" Further he goes on:—"Is it not time that the Government of India reconsidered the question of admitting natives to the Indian Service? Surely the increase of natives (which is sure to take place directly if large batches of candidates are admitted) is the real grievance to be apprehensive of. Who would not argue, that a native (of low birth as likely as not), dressed in an officer's uniform seated in a British Mess (with perhaps only partial European manners), drawing Indian pay out of all proportion to his wants, living in his native land; yet obtaining years of the absolute *aram*, of Indian furlough, which his health does not require, his unnatural cramming like water from sieve—who, I say, would not argue that this is not an extraordinary and costly monument of English official folly."?———Poor fellow! We heartily pity him in his grief; but there's no escaping it, he must submit to the inevitable, or place himself in charge of Dr. Payne's establishment at Dullanda.

MR. HOGG, Director General of the Post Office, who was generally believed to have left India for good, returns to his post in November next.

VICTOR HUGO has left a fortune of over 30 lakhs, 12 lakhs of which are deposited with the Rothschilds, and a greater sum in the Bank of Belgium. He has left besides freehold properties in Paris and Guernsey. He has moreover left MSS which will fetch a large sum. The will, it is said, is a mystery, and seems to be a document setting forth his political, philosophical, and social views.

THE STANDARD says that a convention has been brought about with China regarding the importation of Opium into that country. The chief features of it are the payment of the whole duty, both customs and Lekin, at the port of debarkation; the drug will be subject to no further taxation throughout the Empire. The total duty per chest will be about 90 taels. The lowness of the tax will have a stimulating effect on the importation of Indian Opium. This is welcome news to India, Opium being one of the principal sources of her revenue. The anti-opium-trade party will not, perhaps, relish the treaty. But let them rave, the two hundred and sixty millions of Indians will gain.

THE PROMOTERS of marriage with a deceased wife's sister are in high spirits just now. The "revised version" of the Old Testament, they believe, will strengthen their cause. The passage in Pentateuch which was a rock ahead of them, has now been translated to mean that a man cannot marry his wife's sister during her lifetime; that is to say, the scriptures prohibit polygamous marriage with two sisters. The supporters of the change will now have a firmer ground to stand upon. The Hindoos, who are so strict about their marriage, allow such marriages, and we don't see any strong grounds against the logic of such a marriage which can never come under the category of marriage within the prohibited degrees.

THE FOLLOWING extract from Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at a Conservative banquet in London on the 3rd instant is of special interest in view of the events that have transpired since its utterance: "Now, as regards Central Asia and the Russian advance on the frontier of India and Afghanistan, what will be the policy of the Tory Party if placed in power? The Tory policy, I imagine, will depend entirely on the exact moment, at which they were placed in power, because events march very quickly, and the past cannot be recalled. If placed in power to-morrow, they would succeed to a situation gravely compromised. They would find that the word of England and the word of the Queen had been pledged, and that possessions of incalculable military and strategic importance had been irrevocably conceded to Russia. That would be a position which they could not deal with; but of this you may be perfectly certain, that if the Tory Party were placed in power to-morrow, the Russians would advance no further. (Loud and continued cheers.) They would be neither cajoled, nor deceived, nor frightened. They would be ready for the security of India to face any responsibility, and they would make the north west frontier of India, humanly speaking, absolutely impregnable against any Russian army. (Renewed cheering.)

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JULY.

AMONG the collections made in Maisur to represent the district at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year is a coat of mail in each ring of which is a verse from the Koran engraved. Maisur has long been famous for its handicraftsmen; and it is no wonder that some such curiosity would be found there.

SIMLA is about to have a National History Society with Mr. Ilbert as its President. The Society intends opening branches in all hill stations, and its object is to receive and publish reports on the animals, plants, and minerals of the hills. It will also have a museum for the reception of specimens. The institution may be a very useful one in the dissemination of the knowledge of the natural history of the great Himalyan range. But is there any thing in the summer birds of passage at Simla to give stability to the proposed society? Cannot the old Asiatic at Park Street supply the necessary *soupcon* of science for the holiday-makers of Capua?

WE ARE GLAD to see that the Post Office Savings Bank system has become a grand success. The business of the banks greatly increased last year. The amount of deposits was 103½ lacs, against 43½ lacs of previous year, and the amount withdrawn was 58¼ lacs against 16 lacs of previous year. The interest allowed was nearly two lacs against half a lac of previous year, and the balance at the close of the year stood at over 75 lacs against 28 lacs. The total number of Post Office banks has increased from 4,238 to 5,199. There were 84,848 depositors, and the average amount of each man's deposit was Rs. 89. The depositors in these banks were chiefly professionals with fixed or variable incomes, the class known as "indefinite," domestics, and the commercial people, and it is a fact worthy of remark that the agricultural and industrial classes were poorly represented in the banks. The District Savings Banks are at a discount now; the number of depositors last year was 22,661 persons, of which 90 per cent. were Europeans and Eurasians. With Savings Banks at their doors, it is not expected that people should resort to the Savings Banks at the civil stations which are generally located at a distance from their homes. We are happy to notice that the opening of the Post Office banks has had the salubrious effect of stimulating the thriftiness of our peoples.

THE JUDGES of the Bombay High Court have passed a rule to obviate the disadvantages which soldiers and other persons in the service of Government are under when carrying on litigation. The rule, which is likely to be greatly appreciated in the Army, is as follows:—"All suits, appeals, or applications in civil courts, for the prosecution or defence of which persons in the service of Government, officers of the Army, or soldiers, have obtained leave of absence, shall be disposed of by such courts as soon as they are ripe for

hearing, irrespective of the order in which they may stand in the register, and as speedily as may be consistent with the due administration of justice. When a native officer or soldier has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of instituting or defending a suit, appeal, or application, and the case cannot be brought to a decision within the period of his leave, he shall, if he so request, be furnished with a cirtificate stating the extension of leave that may be necessary." We wish the other High Courts to follow in the wake of the Bombay High Court.

"THE HYDROGRAPHIC Bureau of Washington published lately the following results of a series of observations carried out in order to determine the length, depth, and duration of ocean waves. The longest wave, hitherto observed is said to have had a length of half-a-mile, and to have spent itself in 23 seconds. During storms in the North Atlantic, waves sometimes extend to a length of 500 and 600 feet, and last from 10 to 11 seconds. The most careful measurements of the height of waves give from 44 to 48 feet as an extreme limit; the average height of great waves is about 30 feet. Of course these measurements refer to ordinary marine action, and do not relate to earthquake action or other exceptional agencies."

REGARDING the action of the New Ministry relative to the Egyptien Affairs, Reuter has telegraphed that the "*Standard*, in a leading article, announces that Egypt is seriously occupying the attention of the Government, and hints at the possibility of Dongola being reoccupied by our forces. The Guards, now at Alexandria, have been ordered to Cyprus for the summer months. The First Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders will encamp at Mex. The news has since been confirmed.

THE BENGAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Hindu* of Madras has been dashing off all sorts of grandmothers tales from his *coterie* for the edification of his readers. He has in a recent letter to that paper said that "a number of Bengali gentlemen have started for Australia with a view to settle there to make their two ends meet." There is not an iota of truth in the statement. However, might the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson prove distasteful to them, the natives of Bengal are too little venturesome to betake to a step of permanent emigrancy. We are sure the plains of Bengal are yet spacious enough to hold thrice their number and that a leap in the direction of emigration has not at all become necessary for the gentlemen of Bengal.

THURSDAY, 2ND JULY.

WE TAKE the following from *Allen's Indian Mail* with regard to the Native Volunteer movement:—"Now one of the weakest points of our Indian administration has always been our persistent failure practically to recognise the fact that among our Indian fellow-subjects there is an average—in real fact more than an average—desire for military distinction. We say that this desire has not been practically recognised. It has been theoretically, that is, on paper, recognized by all our foremost Indian statesmen; but Governors-General have not always been statesmen nor has the Board of Control, Heaven save the mark! or the India Office, often beheld the face of a statesman. * * * And, above all, let our native friends *feel* that we are trusting them, and do trust them. We believe that we have ruled India, if not always with wisdom, at all events with a sincere desire to act for the best. We are conscientiously of opinion that India would never be as well off under any other Government. If this be not so, we should be ready to join in the cry, "Perish India!" so far as Britain is concerned. The sooner, in such a case that we follow, in India as elsewhere, the scuttle and stamped "policy" of the present travesty of an English Government, the better.

WE HAVE had occasion in a recent issue to notice the discovery of a mineral water spring in the Vizigapatam district, and the Journal of the *Anjumani-Panjab* announces in its issue of the 26th ult., that a spring of mineral water possessing "healing properties" has burst forth near the Lala Musa Station. A boy in digging the earth struck the spring. Sick people, says the Journal, are flocking to the spot to wash in the waters and to be cured.

DEATH is announced by Reuter of Sir Seymour Fitzerald, who was Governor of Bombay from 1867 to 1872, and successor of Sir Bartle Frere. Nothing worth noticing was done by him as Viceregent of the West, and his reign was a tame and colorless one.

THE *Englishman* circulates the following rumour:—"Mr. W. H. Ryland, Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, will retire from the service in a few months, when Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta and Superintendent of Excise, will succeed him, and Mr. R. C. Sterndale will be confirmed in his present officiating appointment." There was much opposition when Messrs. Goodricke and Sterndale were appointed, but they got the officiating appointments notwithstanding, and we are being told to-day that they are going to be made permanent in their posts. Here the poet's words "preferments go by letters," have been strictly verified.

WHILE Bengal is trying to put down the use of stimulants, Assam is reaping a good harvest by the sale of ganja. Many of the aboriginal tribes who are now becoming Hinduised, have betaken to smoking it, and some of their religious rites cannot be performed without their heads being muddled with the fumes of the notorious drug. There is a hard competition going on between ganja and opium as to which should prevail in the land, and hemp seems to have gained the upperhand. The Assam Government ought to check the use of the drug by restricting its sale by licensed vendors as it has done with opium.

THE FOLLOWING interesting story of an escapade from the attack of a number of rattle-snakes is reported in the *New York Herald*:—"W. P. Hale and six companions, of Rose's Switch, six miles west of this place, had a thrilling encounter with rattlesnakes on Sunday at a ledge known as the Snake's Den. It was very warm, but it was not thought the reptiles had recovered from their torpidity, and the party walked almost to the heart of the rattlesnakes' home before they made the alarming discovery that the snakes had crawled into the bush to sun themselves and were raising their heads all along the path they had come and were darting their poisonous fangs in and out in a very threatening manner. Luckily the young men had cut heavy sticks, and, tucking their trousers in their high-topped boots, they started back along the path. To the right and left appeared the rattle-snakes by the hundreds, the underbrush seeming to swarm with their swaying heads and glistening backs. The party struck with their heavy clubs right and left, the reptiles sounded their rattles and leaped angrily at the legs of their assailants and formed in battle array in the patch as if to cut off their escape. It was a trying struggle, and when at last the worn-out men had forced their way outside the dangerous circle they were able to count more than fifty snakes dead in the path, many measuring six feet in length. They brought them into town to-day and sold them to a dealer in snake-oil and rattles." India abounds in snakes, but it is fortunate that she has none of these vengeful reptiles of America.

THE AMEER is wisely paying attention to the state of communications, with a view to possible military requirements. According to a correspondent with the Boundary Commission, His Highness is having the direct road from Cabul to Herat, through the Hazarajat, and the road from Cabul to Balkh put in repair.

THE HON'BLE A. P. Macdonnell goes on leave about the middle of this month, and Mr. Risley, now engaged on special duty, enquiring into the ethnology of Bengal, will act for him as Secretary to Government. Mr. Macdonnell will probaby be absent for three months.

FRIDAY, 3RD JULY.

"THE BOUNDARY line between British and German possessions in New Guinea, agreed upon by the respective Governments, is described as follows by Lord Derby in a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria:—"A line starting from the coast near Mitre Rock on the 8th parallel, following this parallel to degree 147 east longitude, thence in a straight line north-west where the 6th parallel cuts degree 144, thence west-north-west to where the 5th parallel cuts degree 141." It is added that the line is approximated to the watershed (Snowy Mountains), and is calculated to equally divide the territory."

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and suite is expected to return to town this week.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that a sharp attack of rheumatic gout has compelled Sir Richard Garth to go to Mudapore for a change. We wish our venerable Chief Justice's speedy recovery.

THE INDEX DEPARTMENT of the Revenue Board of Bengal has been abolished from the 1st instant. The permanent hands of the Office will be employed on the General Department side. Mr. Cotton who used to take a lively interest in the work of the department will be sorry to hear of its abolition.

A MEMBER of the Boundary Commission says:—"Nothing has irritated the Russians more than the good use the Commission has made of its time here. Miles and miles of new country have been surveyed and explored, and most valuable political and strategical information gained. It cannot be denied that the non-advent of the Russian Commissioner and the conduct of General Komaroff and Colonel Alikhanoff has damaged British prestige and discredited the British Commission. But, after all, the laugh has not been all on their side."

IT WAS recently affirmed that a regiment of female warriors had been offered for service by one of our Indian Chiefs. It has been customary to look upon ladies of this description as bloodthirsty creatures. An American paper, however, says, "we are glad to say the Amazons of Dahomey, are slowly but surely acquiring a better reputation, it was usually considered, they were rather fond of killing men and anything but nice ornaments for a drawing-room. It now appears that they are merely an ornamental bodyguard for the King, that they never go to war, while, as for killing anybody, the dear girls would never think of it." A recent traveller in Dahomey says, "Imagine sixty young women, strong and slender, who, without losing any of their womanliness, present a decidedly warlike appearance. Their uniform is picturesque, and the armament consists of swords, battle axes and guns. The drill consists of combined dancing and singing, sham fights and military evolutions, all of which are performed with exactitude and elegance." It is to be hoped that this direct testimony of a man who has met them will re-establish the Dahomey Amazon in public confidence and prevent further allusion to her as affording proof that ladies are entitled to ballots as representing possible bayonets. This proof can be secured somewhere, no doubt, but not in Dahomey. The Dahomey girl is flexile and fair, not ferocious.

THE inventive genius of the Americans is far surpassing that of any other nation. The latest of their inventions is, "a novel war balloon planned to drop masses of dynamite into inland fortifications and ships as the latter sail. This novel engine of destruction is to be cigar-shaped, 66 feet long and pointed at both ends, while it is to be propelled or moved about by compressed air at a speed of thirty miles an hour."

INDIA is not the only country where usurers flourish. "In the Bristol County Court a money-lender sued for £20 due on a promissory note, and it transpired that the rate of interets charged was 130 per cent! The Judge held that, as the promissory note was a written contract, he was bound to give judgment for the plaintiff, but marked his sense of the transaction by ordering payment at the rate of six pence per month. It was calculated that ten years would elapse before the plaintiff would be re-imbursed the amount he had to pay for Court fees." We wish the Indian Courts to follow the precedent established by the Bristol Court in cases where usurious interest is charged from the poor debtor.

THE *Times of India* learns on good authority that if the frontier difficulties can be solved quietly and without having recourse to arms, the expenditure already incurred on the recent war preparations need not be met by any additional taxation. Our friend has taken the trouble to inform the Government that the people of India will not grumble to bear the burden [of additional taxation, should the money be spent on permanent frontier defences. We do not know what the feeling of the people on the Bombay side is, but as far as Bengal and the neighbouring provinces are concerned, the people will no longer be able to bear any further burden. The last straw has been put on their backs.

SATURDAY, 4TH JULY.

MOHAN LAL AGARWALLA of the Muir Central College has deen elected Gilchrist scholar for 1885.

THE COMPETITIVE examination of the Opium department will be held in January 1886. As mentioned in the Government Resolution of last year on the subject, one-fourth of the appointments will be reserved for natives of India.

"MR. PHELPS, an American, has lately made some successful experiments with his system of the *Induction Telegraph*. This consists in utilizing the telegraph lines which run along the side of a railway for sending messages from the trains when in motion. A machine is put on board one of the cars of the train, and connected with it is an arm which reaches to within a few inches of the telegraph wire, but does not come in contact with it. It has been found by experiment, that the current can be 'induced,' as the phrase is, and messages sent from a train travelling 40 miles an hour, as easily as from an office actually connected with the wires. Of course, the system of induced currents has been known for a long time, but it has never before been applied to sending messages from trains in motion; and the convenience of the system will be enormous. For instance, if a line is blocked, a message can be sent to the driver of any train to stop his engine at once, and wherever the train is, he will receive it at once.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

High officials will be able to receive and despatch messages *en route*, though they may very probably esteem this but a doubtful blessing. The system should certainly tend to decrease accidents on railways, and the inventor says he has arranged a system by which trains can communicate with one another, and under which, when two trains were within 1,000 feet of one another, a bell would ring announcing the number of the train ahead." The invention will undoubtedly prove beneficient to all parties, and the sooner it is utilised in India the better for her, for then the Arranghatta, Shamnager &c., collisions will be rare.

THE *Pioneer* says :—"Lord Hartington as Secretary of State formally ratified the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill a month ago—little thinking probably at the time that this would be the last great Indian measure he would have to deal with." We wonder our Allahabad contemporary could have made such an awkard mistake. Perhaps, it isdue to the overheated imagination of our friend. Lord Kimberley was the Secretary of State for India a month ago, and not Lord Hartington as he says.

DURING THE month of June 1885, Twenty six-thousand three hundred and eighty one persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives, there were 19,251 males and 6,913 females, and of Europeans 188 males and 29 females. The daily average of visitors for the time the Museum was open to the general public was 1,199.

WE HAVE received a copy of Mr. L. A. Stapley's *Graduated Translation Exercises*—English-Bengali, Bengali-English—Part I. It will be useful to those for whom it is intended. We understand that it has been adopted as a text-book for the Middle Class Examination of the Eastern Circle.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES :—

"I have perused with great satisfaction your thoughtful leader on the question raised by the "Pioneer"—"what can we do in return for the outbursts of loyalty shown during the recent crisis by the Princes and Chiefs of India but I am sorry to see that you say nothing about the recognition of the sincere and unprecedented loyalty displayed by the people who do not be ong to the upper ten. I would, therefore, through your valuable paper, take the liberty to suggest that the best way in which our benign Government can, in my humble opinion, recognise their loyalty is to come forward and repeal the Arms Act which is a great slur on their undisputed loyalty, or if it has not courage enough to do away with it altogether, it ought, at least, to exempt the landholders and the graduates of the universities who are the backbone of every society in India and whose interests are identical with the existence of the British rule."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 150 against 144 and 184 in the 2 preceding weeks and 52 less than the corresponding week last year. The mortality four Cholera continues to be low. 14 deaths from this cause were registered against 10 and 16 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 15. There were 4 deaths from small pox against 3 in each of the 2 preceding weeks. The fever mortality was also low, the deaths being 38 against 44. The general mortality was at the rate of 18 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

London, June 25.—The Earl of Kimberley has been created Knight of the Garter. Viscount Eversley and Viscount Sherbrooke have been appointed to the Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Mr. Edward Baring, and Mr. Samuel Morley have been raised to the Peerage. Lord Randolph Churchill has appointed Mr. A. W. More as his Private Secretary.

26.—New writs were issued upon motion in Parliament this evening. Both Houses stand adjourned until July 6. Lord Salisbury stated that Mr. Gladstone having refused to reconsider his resignation, the Queen appealed to himself to form a Cabinet, urging that the assurances offered by the Liberal leaders were reasonable, and pointing out the serious injury to public service that any longer delay would entail. He, Lord Salisbury, thereupon accepted office. His Lordship has promised to make a statement shortly, respecting the policy of the Government. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are not yet appointed.

26.—Lord Harris is appointed Under-Secretary for India and the Earl of Dunraven Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Rowland Winn, Sir Robert Collier, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse have been raised to the peerage. Mr. George Frederick Watts and Mr. John Everett Millais have been made Baronets. Lord Serton and the Earl of Northampton have been created Knights of the Garter. Sir Hardinge Giffard has been raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Halsburg. Sir Drummond Wolff goes on a special mission to Egypt, but does not replace Sir Evelyn Baring.

26.—The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that the basis of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury's Government will be a close union with Austria, Germany, and Italy.

27.—The Baron de Worms has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Samuel Morley has declined the peerage offered him.

28.—Earl Donoughmore has been appointed Under-Secretary for War. A Baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. Hirrington.

29.—The *Standard*, in a leading article, announces that Egypt is seriously occupying the attention of Government, and hints at a possibility of Dongola being re-occupied by our forces. The Guards now at Alexandria, have been ordered to Cyprus for the summer months. The 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, will encamp at Mex. Mr. Webster has been appointed Attorney-General. Lord Bury, not Earl Donoughmore, has been appointed Under-Secretary for war.

30.—Mr. Gladstone, writing to the Midlothian Liberal Committee, says that duty to his party obliges him to seek re-election. Mr. Watts, the Royal Academician, has declined to accept the baronetcy offered him.

July 4.—Lord Randolph Churchill has been re-elected for Woodstock. Lord Churchill polled 532, and Mr. Corrie Grant, the Liberal candidate, 405. Sir Peter Lumsden has been appointed to the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Guards and Camelry (Cavalry?) are returning to London.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thurday*, the 9*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject : "Gravity."

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 4-30 P.M.

Subject : Extraction of the Metals from their Ores and Classification of the Metals.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs 6 exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 Consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MHENDRA LAL SIRCAR M. D,
July 4th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

THE CENTENARY REVIEW OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

WE HAVE before us a well got up volume of printed matter—a "Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from 1784 to 1883," published by the Society. It is a portly volume as beseems the august dignity of the occasion ; an index, and a good deal more than an index, full of useful information ; a record of difficulties surmounted and work well done, calculated to stir up varied emotions in our minds. It is divided into three parts. The first part, dealing with the history of the Society, is written in his usually clear and incisive style by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. The second part supplies an analysis of the papers published by the Society on archæology, history, literature, &c., and is drawn up by the scholarly hand of Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle. The third part contains a similar analysis of papers in natural Science and is due to the pen of Babu P. N. Bose. These are fittingly supplemented by an account of the proceedings of the special Centenary Meeting of the Society, giving copies of the letters of congratulation received at that jubilee time from scientific societies in Europe, and a report of the post prandial speeches made thereat by Lord Ripon, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Gibbs and Professor Monier Williams before a distinguished company assembled to do honour to an auspicious commemoration. *Apropos* of the letters of congratulation it is gratifying and noteworthy to find the Council of the English Royal Asiatic Society frankly recognizing our Calcutta Institution as "their parent Society."

The services rendered by the Asiatic Society of Bengal to scholarship, science, ancient history, sociology—to the world's stores of knowledge at large—have been great and various. Dr. Rajendralala brings the record "to a focus" thus :

1. It has provided for the use of scholars a commodious house, valued at Rs. 1,50,000.

2. It has got up a library, containing thirty thousand volumes, of which upwards of eight thonsand are manuscripts.

3. It has a collection of ancient coins and medals, valued at ten thousand rupees.

4. It has a small but valuable collection of pictures, and memorial busts.

5. It got up an archæological and Ethnological museum of considerable extent, a Geological museum rich in meteorites and Indian fossils, and a Zoological museum, all but complete as regards the avi-fauna of India.

6. It has published a total of 354 volumes, including 21 volumes of the Asiatic Researches and Index, 84 volumes of the Journal and Index, 19 volumes of Proceedings, 167 volumes of Oriental works of different kinds, 31 volumes of miscellaneous works relating to India, 14 volumes of catalogues of various kinds, and 18 volumes of Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

With reference to this recapitulation Dr. Rajendralala Mitra is, we think, fully justified in saying : "These are deeds which for extent, variety, and usefulness may well claim the consideration of the public. They compare very favourably with the works of other and older Societies in other parts of the earth. To the student of science in India they have proved of incalculable service."

The worthy doctor likens his Centenary Review to the periodical stock-taking of mercantile firms. A newspaper reviewer, always in the nature of things in a hurry, must rest contented with admiring as it deserves to be admired work of that sort, and for his own part skimming lightly over the leaves, and selecting for the general reader's behoof such items of account as appear most noteworthy. If such a Society as the Asiatic can be properly said to be founded by any one man, then Sir William Jones was its founder. It has been said that this distinguished Judge of the old Supreme Court was so inapt at colloquial Hindustani that he was obliged always to employ an interpreter to translate the language used by pleaders and suitors in his Court. Be that as it may, Sir William acquired considerable familiarity with some of our written classics ; he loved researches in oriental literature, and loving them felt the lack of an organized association for the promotion of oriental learning and the helpful encouragement of Indian scholars. He had not been three months in Calcutta before he organized a meeting which was attended by representatives of the *elite* of Society in the capital, and to them he read a "Discourse on the institution of a Society for enquiring into the History, civil and natural, the Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia." The discourse was enthusiastically received, and resulted in a resolution to establish an institution of the sort recommended, under the style of the Asiatic Society. Sir William went into details about the scheme of work and usefulness he proposed for it, and by way of emphasizing his remarks added, "if now it be asked—what are the intended objects of our enquiries within these spacious limits, we answer *Man* and *Nature* ; whatever is performed by the one, or produced by the other"—words that have since been paraphrased thus—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man, or produced by nature." They now form the Society's motto.

Sir William did not believe in framing elaborate Codes of rules at the commencement of an undertaking, before men could learn by experiment and experience the methods best suited to the ends designed. "Let us at first," he suggested, "establish but one rule—namely to have no rule at all." Nothing like a formally binding Code was in fact adopted until 1851. At first, we are told, it was not expected that natives of this country would join the Asiatic Society. It was not until 1829 that Dr. H. H. Wilson put forward the names of some native gentlemen as members. They were duly elected ; and since that time the names of native gentlemen have been prominent in the records of the Society. At the second of its meeting the office of President of the Society was offered to Warren Hastings, but declined on the ground that the Governor-General of India has not, and cannot have, at his command, the leisure properly to discharge the functions of such an office. He agreed gladly, however, to become the Society's patron ; and his acceptance of this compliment formed a precedent which has been followed by all succeeding Viceroys. For fifty years after the foundation of the Society one Secretary, aided occasionally by a deputy, sufficed for the despatch of business. It has so increased that four are now required. In 1796, when subscriptions first began to be collected, the Society's financial affairs were administered by a Treasurer—usually a member of one of the city mercantile firms, some figure head usually, a native clerk doing most of *the real work*. Although at first styled

a clerk, and towards the end of his tenure of office "Native Secretary," Babu Rama Kamal Sen was to all intents and purposes treasurer for nearly forty years. The "Comitttee of papers," was the original designation of what is now known as the Council.

In the days of Sir William Jones's presidency the grand jury room of the Supreme Court was always available as a place of meeting for the Society, and there being no office, no effects, and no establishment, no separate accommodation was wanted. But after Sir William's death the situation was altered. We are told that "The Court House was not always so readily available; books, papers, records, and specimens of various kinds had accumulated, and they required a store room,and a natural desire to secure permanency for these suggested the necessity of a local habitation. It was accordingly resolved that an application should be made to Government for the grant of a free site for a house, and the members should pay a quarterly contribution of one gold mohur, and an entrance fee of two gold mohurs, which, accumulating for a few years, would yield a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of building a house. There is no record to show what reply was given by Government to this application. A second application was made, on July 4 ,1804, for a spot of land at the corner of Park Street, which had before been in the possession of a Riding School, but had subsequently reverted to Government, and the Government granted it, with the exception of a small portion on the western side which was "required by the Magistrate of Calcutta for the establishment of a Police thannah and a fire engine." This spot has since been given to the Society.

It is noteworthy that although built at the cost and for the exclusive use of the Society the house has been always accessible to the public for literary and scientific lectures.

From the very commencement of the Society's existence coins, inscriptions, books, papers, manuscripts, drawings, copper-plates and other objects worthy of regard were from time to time presented to it. Anxiety for their safe keeping accentuated the need felt for a building that should serve as the Society's Head Quarters, and when the new house was ready new gifts poured in, and it became possible to effect exchanges of sorts with European Societies and treasuries of knowledge. The Society is now rich in such stores of wealth as antiquarians wax enthusiastic over, and linguists and men of science profit by. Nor is a small but choice collection of works upon art subjects and works of art wanting. Amongst the pictures there are originals by such world-wide famous painters as Rubens, Domenichino, Guido Rene, Reynolds, and others. It was hoped that before the close of the year Mr. H. B. Medlicott F. R. S. will have passed through the press a catalogue of the books in the library—a very valuable collection, containing it is estimated more than 20,000 volumes. This hope has since been realized. When the Fort William College was abolished in 1835 the whole of its Sanskrit Arabian, Persian, and Urdu Works, mostly in manuscript, and collected at great expense and trouble under the superintendence of Gladwin, Carey, Gilchrist, and other distinguished oriental scholars, were made over to the custody of the Society, as a temporary arrangement, with fair hope of its becoming a permanent one—a hope since realized. The literary legacy left by the old Fort William College now remains with the Asiatic Society, subject only to two conditions, neither unreasonable nor likely to be cavilled at. To wit, safe and careful preservation, and unrestricted accessibility to the public at all reasonable hours. Since 1835 the Sanskrit Library has been nearly doubled. In many a European capital the Society is envied for its possession of a rare collection of Thibetan Zylographs,including one complete and another somewhat defective set of the Kahgyur and the Stangyur texts of the Buddhist scriptures. It has also amongst its treasures upwards of 350 Chinese Zylographs, and palm leaf manuscripts of Burmese, Siamese, Javanese and Cingalese works. In short, the library of the Asiatic Society is worthily representative of its name. But for its exertions and self abnegations Calcutta might still be without its Museum. And we quite agree with the Calcutta Reviewer quoted by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, in thinking that "had it done nothing else to promote science during the last ten years, it would have entitled itself to the gratitude of posterity for the vigour with which it has prosecuted to success a project fraught with so much public usefulness."

We have referred casually to the Asiatic Society's publications. It remains to add that the Sanskrit series of oriental works published by the Society includes the leading works of almost all the departments of Brahmanic literature. The Vedas are represented by twenty-five different works; the Puranas by three; the philosophical schools by the text-books of all the six leading systems and several commentaries; the Jyotisha by three, two with accompanying translations. "It is doubtful," writes the author of the Centenary Review "if any society in Europe has, within fifty years, done for any classic literature as much as the Asiatic Society of Bengal has done for Sanskrit literature since 1847." We agree with him in thinking that "this work alone has given to it the highest claim to the consideration and respect of oriental scholars in all parts of the world."

We have attempted to give above a succinct account of the Institution from the paper for which we are indebted to the "careful research and practised pen" of the present President of the Society, who has given us, with a master's hand, what Mr. Reynolds described as "an excellent summary of the labours,the vicissitudes and the progress of the Society." The learned Doctor, from his long and intimate connection with the Society, is entitled to write with authority on the subject he has taken up. He has by his individual efforts, and invaluable literary services, contributed, to a considerable extent, to the success of the Institution which he so worthily represents, and our countrymen are naturally proud of the triumphs he has achieved in the fields of archæology and cognate branches of knowledge. He has shown the way to our countrymen how to distinguish themselves in a field hitherto unexplored by Indian students, and if his footsteps be duly followed, we have every reason to hope that native scholarship will be enabled to discover archæological treasures which would throw a flood of light on our country's history.

We wish we had space left to review at length the papers contributed by Dr. Hoernle, whose well-known scholarship is a guarantee that the work entrusted to him has been well executed. Dr. Hoernle has given us a rapid survey of the services rendered by the Society in the domains of Archæology, History, Literature &c. The object of the Doctor has evidently been to give within a short compass as much information as has been collected by the Society on these subjects.BabuPramatha Nath Bose shows an intimate acquaintance with his branch of the Centenary Review, and has given an elaborate review of the work which the Asiatic Society has done in the cause of Science. The Society, founded by Sir William Jones and tended with the fostering care of Sir Henry Colebrooke, Sir Charles Wilkins,Colonel Francis Wilford, Dr. Wilson, Mr. James Prinsep, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and other eminent men of learning, has struck its roots deep in the soil. It has had a glorious past, and has been, to use the words of one of the learned bodies which congratulated the Society on the celebration of its Centenary, "fruitful in results more striking and marvellous than the fairy tales of the East" Let us hope that it has a still more bright future before it, and that it will link in yet closer bonds of fellow-ship the illustrious savants of the East and of the West.

DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

IN the course of his speech in the debate on the vote of credit in the House of Commons on the 4th of May, Lord Randolph Churchill discussed the British position in India. Of course it would be absurd to think that the fact of his having spent a few weeks in a rapid tour through India has entitled him to lay down the law in any way about the state of things existing here; but he is a keen observer, and to him a few weeks are as good as years are to "no eyes." At any rate, he is convinced that the extraordinary advantages under which he was brought into contact with all the great personages of the land, European and Native, have enabled him to form a fairly accurate and reliable estimate as to the British position in India. And his recent utterances show that he did make very satisfactory use of his Indian tour. We quoted in a recent issue the remarks he made about the Indian Mutiny. It is no wonder that cries were heard in the House resenting his poetical description of the Mutiny being adopted in a serious debate. SirAlfredLyall must have been greatly surprised at the use which Lord Randolph Churchill made of what was probably a chance remark. If he had any idea that his illustrious guest would attach so much importance to his poetical description of the Mutiny as to quote it in a debate in Parliament, he would surely have carefully weighed his words before uttering them. In private conversation people are not very particular as to the language they use in expressing their thoughts. Lord Randolph Churchill is not probably aware of the fact that during the Mutiny the Princes and the people of India remained steadfastly loyal to the British Government. No less an authority than Lord Lawrence has said that without the aid of the people the English could never have weathered the storm of 1857. Even Native soldiers fought and suffered for them in thousands in those terrible times. To quote the words of Lord Lawrence—"From the Punjab alone, I estimate that, from first to last, not fewer than eighty thousand Native soldiers were engaged on our side during the Mutiny. In the siege and storm of Delhi, in particular, it is difficult to say how great was the benefit we derived from those services." Lord Randolph Churchill may be mistaken when he says that the state of this country at the present moment is much the same as it was before the Mutiny. A closer and more attentive study of the subject would have convinced him that there can be no comparison between the state of India in 1857 and in 1885. The British position in India at present is stronger than it was thirty years ago. And yet there is a keenness in his observation which we cannot but admire.

We quite agree with Lord Randolph Churchill in the view that a great deal of discontent does exist in India. It is satisfactory to find Lord Randolph Churchill expressing his belief that every one of the dangers he mentioned can be successfully met. If so, why should not the Government assiduously address itself to the task of doing so? It has been recognized by some of the highest authorities that with a contented and loyal India the English might well be indifferent to the doings of Russia in Central Asia. The causes of discontent mentioned by Lord Randolph Churchill might be easily removed if the Government were determined to do justice to the Princes and people of India. The great question of the employment of Natives to higher offices in the public service, both Civil and Military, demands a satisfactory solution without further delay. That a discontented army is the source of serious danger to the State cannot be doubted for a moment. The Government cannot do better than improve the pay and position of the Native army as soon as possible.It is stated that the question has already engaged the attention of the Government of India. We earnestly hope this statement is correct. The Government should institute a careful and impartial enquiry into the grievances of the Native Princes and Chiefs, and redress such of them as are well-founded. We fear, however, that there is no hope of this being done so long as the mischievous traditions of the Foreign Office remain intact. Lord Randolph Churchill and those who think with him should remember that the Anglo-Indian community raise a loud outcry whenever the Government comes forward to do anything for the Natives, and the outcry will find sympathy in many quarters in England. The causes of the discontent now existing in this country could be completely removed if only England would govern it with an eye to the welfare of its people.

STYGIAN BUMBLEDOM.

IT is the same everywhere, in England or in India, and the evil it inflicts on society is at times the most annoying possible. A notable instance of its vagaries has just been brought to our notice. Unable to devise any thing decent and innocuous for the disposal of filth, the Municipal magnates of Howrah have, it appears, hit upon the clever plan of poisoning a large community of 15,000 people for the benefit of their neighbours. The locale of the mischief is at Bantra and two neighbouring villages called Khooroot and Kasunday, which are together equal to Bantra in area and population. Nearly four years ago, while Mr. Buckland was Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, a piece of land was taken up at the very centre of the three villages for conversion into a trenching ground for the burial of night-soil. The people did every thing to represent the unsuitableness of the spot for the purpose. They showed that the land was surrounded on all sides by inhabited houses, some of which were removed from it by only a few feet; but to no avail. The Municipal fiat had gone forth, and must be carried out. Naturally the stench became unbearable. Swarms of flies were generated and became a disgusting pest for more than a a mile around. Some of the surrounding houses were vacated, their owners choosing to leave the village altogether rather than bear the annoyances. Others sent away their families to the houses of relatives at a distance. The sufferers, however, resolved to make one more effort to obtain relief. The Lieutenant-Governor was appealed to, and he deputed the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal to inspect the spot and make his report. Proceeding to the locality, after some delay, in company of the municipal officials, of course without giving any notice to the petitioners, that officer saw not all but what was shown him, and recommended the spot to be enclosed by a "high hedge," to sow it over with "some fast growing crops," and to sprinkle over it the usual disinfectant powders, if no other spot could be had for trenching purposes. Bumbledom with a Civilian Chairman has its privileges. Accordingly, inadequate as the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner were, even those were not attended to. A second petition was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, and commenting on it with reference to the Divisional Commissioner's report thereon, Mr. Secretary Macaulay said :

"On receipt of the orders of Government of the 13th June, the Municipal Commissioners deputed a Committee to inquire into the complaints of the memorialists. The members of the Committee visited the spot, but not till the 15th October last, and after holding an inquiry in the presence of a large body of the inhabitants, they report that the memorialists have failed to substantiate their allegation that mortality from cholera and typhoid fever has increased in their villages since the establishment of the night-soil depot. The Committee are, however, of opinion that immediate improvements are called for on certain points relative to the arrangements at the depot. It appears, both from the Committee's proceedings and from the remarks contained in the Chairman's supplementary report, that the municipal authorities have neglected to adopt the precautions suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner in January 1881. The Committee have found on inquiry that there is only one other suitable site available, which is also open to several objections, and it is apprehended that the removal of the depot to this site will serve to give rise to fresh complaints from the residents of the neighbourhood. As a satisfactory solution of this difficulty, Dr. Pilcher has proposed to undertake an experiment for the disposal of night-soil by combustion, and the memorialists have agreed to provide Rs. 500 to cover the necessary expenditure for making the experiment. The petitioners have further agreed not to object to the continued use of the depot, pending the completion of the experiment. You recommend that the result of the experiment may be waited, and that, should it not be successful, the night-soil depot may be removed to another site."

After this, the Government letter proceeds,—"In reply, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant Governor will await the result of the experiment to be made by Dr. Pilcher. *It is apparent that the memorialists have a large measure of justification for their complaints,* and it is incumbent on the Municipal Commissioners to insist on much greater care being taken in the management of the trenching ground if it is retained on its present site. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit a further report on the subject by the 1st April next, embodying the result of the experiment to be made by Dr. Pilcher." Not content with these remarks the Government of Bengal speaks pretty plainly regarding the conduct of the Commissioners in disregarding the complaints of the petitioners. Here is what Mr. Macaulay, says,—"I am to take this opportunity to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has read the correspondence submitted with your letter, with great regret, and that he considers it far from satisfactory that the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioners should have neglected to take proper measures to protect these people from a serious nuisance. Not only was nothing done during the years 1882 and 1883, but even when attention was strongly drawn to the matter [in the metropolitan Press] in the current year, delay, for which no excuse is apparent, was allowed to occur in the investigation of the complaint of the petitioners. On receipt of the Government orders for enquiry on the memorial, Mr. Skrine, the then Magistrate and Chairman, submitted a report on the subject, which furnished no definite information at all. My second letter calling for a proper report was dated the 4th July last, and it appears from Mr. Grimley's letter that it was not even forwarded by the Magistrate to the Municipal Office till the 5th August. Meanwhile several reminders were received from the memorialists, and as there was very great delay in the submission of your report, a telegram was sent to you on the 27th September last, in reply to which you stated that though reminders had been issued by your office on the 7th August and 15th September, the Magistrate had only reported to you on the 30th September that his report was delayed 'pending receipt of certain information from the municipality.' Mr. Rivers Thompson regrets to have to say that he cannot but consider it very unsatisfactory on the part of the Commissioners that they should not have inspected the ground even under the above circumstances till the 15th October last."

Severe as these strictures were, nobody could say that they were not deserved. The subsequent history of the trenching ground could prove this abundantly. The 1st of April passed away without a step having been taken towards making the experiments at combustion, and the aggrieved inhabitants petitioned the Government again. The Commissioners held that continuing to use the land and proposing to make the experiments on the same site, absolved them from making the promised effort to raise any subscription. The nuisance at the same time continued as before, and more complaints were made. Bumbledom, without giving up the trenching ground, next proposed to only reduce the quantity of the fœcal matter that was being buried in it by one half, and to abandon a strip of land twenty to twenty-five feet in breadth all round. No admission could be more complete regarding the injurious character of the land as it had existed before. Dissatisfied with this proposition the people once more appealed to Government, and Mr. Secretary Edgar, reviewing the whole case, ordered the immediate abandonment of the land for trenching purposes. But the beginning of the end has not yet commenced. Bumbledom is great in inertia and is not disposed to move. Mr. Secretary Edgar has threatened the Commissioners with suspension in case of disobedience. A soupcon of birch sauce is often effectual in correcting the flat taste of fish.

BIGGAH *v.* ACRE.

THE Government of Bengal is now busily engaged in carrying out the different vexatious provisions of the new Tenancy Act. One of them is the conversion of all land measurements into the English acre and its sub-divisions, and this is, we are glad to notice, to be partially suspended in some places. A circular has been just issued calling upon all zemindars to state what objections they have (if any) "to a declaration by Government regarding the local standard of measurement under Section 92 of the Bengal Tenancy Act." The section in question runs thus :—

Every measurement of land made by order of the Civil Court, or of a Revenue Officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and a tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue Officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(2.) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

(3.) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

The proposition of the Bengal Government is to afford the relief contemplated in the third clause of the section. And doubtless it will be thankfully received by the unfortunate zemindars who have been so unmercifully flayed by the detestable Act. The true meaning of the primary ruling of the section is to carry out by a side wind a radical change in the standard of knowledge about areas. Our legislators either find it troublesome to understand Indian technical terms, or, fired with patriotism, they wish to supersede those terms, and impose on the people, the terms current in England. It is not even pretended that the English system of land measure is philosophically, scientifically, or practically better than the Indian system. As a matter of fact it is the worst possible for practical purposes. It begins with a unit, the *barleycorn*, which is exceedingly variable. Sixteen of these variable and varying units make an *inch*, and 144 inches go to make a *foot*, and 9 such feet make a yard. 30¼ multiple of the yard makes a *pole*, and 40 poles go to a *rood*, and 4 roods complete an *acre*. The seven items are perfectly independent of each other. They have no common multiple or multiplier, and no two items among them assimilate with each other in any arithmetical way. The idea of a rational, consistent, philosophic system never entered the heads of those who got up the English scale, and we cannot conceive any reason for forcing it on us, except that which is deducible from the maxims—"might is right," and "conquerors may do what they like with the conquered." Had the project been to introduce the most perfect and convenient system known to man—the Metrical system—we would have bowed to the glory of science, but mere national pride and insolence are not elements which can earn respect ; they can be extorted only at the point of the bayonet. It might be said that after all the matter is a trifling one, as it concerns only seven foreign terms. But the argument is futile. The question touches the very root of our knowledge, and the slightest disturbance in it is calculated to cast us adrift. After years of study and daily use of the English language very few of our countrymen can grasp the idea of a billion without reducing the figures into crores. Even when an Indian, educated fairly in English, is told of twenty millions of inhabitants, he at once reduces the figures into two crores, and then feels satisfied, and gets, or thinks he gets, a clear idea of the figures. And what is true of numbers is equally so of standards of length, distance, capacity, and superficies, and those are the corner-stones of our knowledge of common things, and without them we would be utterly without chart and compass. Nor is this peculiar to the Indians *only*. It applies equally to all nations on the face of the earth. Our rulers are as well educated as human beings can well be, and yet they find, after the experience of a century and a quarter, pounds sterling are more intelligible to them than rupees, and, to help them, rupees are, in the budgets and other state papers, constantly reduced to pounds of an imaginary standard, the fluctuating exchange not admitting of a fixed ratio. The very attempt to introduce the acre is an illustration in point. It is for the convenience, real or imaginary, of the European officers that the biggah is proposed to be changed into acre, for the people themselves and the bulk of the Judicial and Revenue Officers are perfectly satisfied with the standard biggah,

and ask for no other. In England the feeling of conservatism is so strong that an Act of Parliament, that of 1864, has not yet sufficed to make the Metrical system current in Great Britain. No merchant will for a moment think of making his purchases by Kilogrammes or Myriagrammes. A Commission was appointed in Calcutta some twenty years ago to consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing the Metric system, and every one, European and Native, including the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, condemned it most emphatically, the only exceptions being a few enthusiastic English scientific men, and a solitary native, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and he did it partially, requiring the French names to be replaced by current native terms, gaz, biga, ser, &c. In France the system took years to naturalize, and, even after a century, there are people in many mafussil parts of Brittany and other places who use the terms *livre* and *once* instead of kilogramme and its subdivisions. And knowing all this our rulers, in their wisdom, have thought fit to impose on us by a side wind in a Rent Act so momentous a change as of doing away with our old landmarks of knowledge. Of course the law provides for measurements by Civil or Revenue officers; but it is insidious and goes a long way beyond what is apparent on the face of it. At present the practice is for Amins and Government surveyors to reckon first by the acre standard and then to reduce the result into biggahs in their reports, and judicial officers use the biggah; but if there be any meaning in the section quoted above, it shows that the leading terms should be the acre and its subdivisions, and the use of the phrase "or any other standard," by implication defines the acre to be the general standard, and men must use the standard to avoid trouble. Few persons can, in the ordinary affairs of life, think it safe or convenient to have one set of terms in one set of documents and quite another in another set regarding the same property. The same terms must appear in both sets of papers, and the old Teor widow, who owns now a homestead of one cottah, must henceforward call it, not a cottah, but 2 square poles, 19 square yards, 4 square feet, and 72 square inches. A five cottah holding henceforward will be 13 square poles, 6 square yards, 6 square feet and 108 square inches, and the handy little biggah will appear as 1 square rood, 12 square poles and 27 square yards. Could any thing be a greater nuisance to poor illiterate people? Our rulers are overflowing with the milk of human kindness for the poor ryot, and it is in the fulness of their kindness that they want the Sonthals, whose only arithmetic is comprised in knots tied on colored strings, to cease to talk of their cottah and to always call it 2 square poles, 19 square yards, 4 square feet, and 72 square inches. The utmost refinement of mischievousness could scarcely devise any thing more monstrous. Even among the more intelligent classes, among those who are familiar with English surveying, the general system of reckoning is three biggahs to the acre, but, as an acre is 43,560 sq. ft., and a biggah is 14,400 sq. ft., the error in every instance is equal to five cottahs, and the error will be repeated no end of times. Doubtless it will be said that it is with a view to provide for such contingencies that provision has been made for the rider, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor can obviate the difficulties we have pointed out in all places where they are likely to be most troublesome. But it is neither sufficient nor judicious. The evil will be general,—spread over the whole country—and its stoppage at particular selected spots can effect no appreciable alleviation. The *raison d'etre* for a standard system is the suppression of many capricious, defective, misleading, local usages often leading to malpractices, and the system which cannot be made a universal standard is no remedy, and, with many exceptions, it is impossible to make a universal standard. For every exception His Honor will sanction, there will be an addition to the endless systems the people already possess, and the evil will be proportionately increased. At present the affairs of the country are regulated by the Government standard biggah system. It is well understood by the people, and it comes home to all, and if His Honor is at all disposed to help the people—to save them from harassment and vexatious unintelligible innovations—the best thing he can do is to declare, under the powers vested in him by law, the standard biggah to continue the standard all over Bengal, at least for such time as the more oppressive and annoying provisions of the law get familiar to the people, and until the present extreme feeling of irritation has subsided. People say eels get used to skinning by practice, and it is possible that natives will in time get used to the Tenancy Act, or retire to Demerara as emigrants. True, the law gives power to the Lieutenant-Governor to set aside the general standard, but it does not invest him with authority to revoke his own orders; but this is a small matter. There are two legislatures at hand always at work to afford any aid that may be needed. Besides the time will, we fancy, arrive at no distant date when the acre will have to yield its place to the Metrical system. For the present the obvious duty of the zemindars should be to apply for the continuance of the standard biggah system in all their estates.

THE AMALGAMATION PROJECT.

To a radical Government exercising autocratic powers in a distant dependency nothing is so convenient as the prevalence of a radical fad in the mother country. It removes all fear of interference from superior authority, and affords perfect immunity from annoyance. And this is exactly the case with our Government *in re* the Calcutta and the Suburban Corporations. The London Corporation Bill of Sir Vernon Harcourt, though addled in the hatching, affords ample colorable pretence for the attempt of the Bengal Government to produce something like it here. The next consideration is the screaming of the *corpus villi* on which the experiment is to be made, and in this respect things are entirely in favor of Government. The most powerfully screaming portion may be exempted, or humoured with laughing gas, and the rest may be easily treated with kururi. The Legislative Council is weak and plastic enough for any contingency, and the Supreme Government is—well—it is new. The opportunity, therefore, for signalising a reign by an act, which even a Vernon Harcourt has failed to carry out, is tempting indeed. Nor is it *eclat* only that such a feat is to secure. Administrative reasons of a very pressing kind urge its immediate adoption. The Kidderpur Dock Commission has urged the necessity of drainage, sewerage, water-supply, lighting, and other sanitary improvements for the dock area, and they will cost an enormous sum—somewhere about a quarter of a million; and this the Port Commissioners cannot, and will not, pay. The imperial Government will not listen to any proposition to pay it from the imperial resources, even if it could pay under present circumstances. The Local Government is not rich enough to grant any help from the Provincial treasury. And the Suburban Corporation is too poor even to meet the interest charge on the sum needed. Under the circumstances the only resource is the Calcutta Corporation. It is rich. It has lately paid off a large loan, and the saving of interest thereby effected will more than suffice to cover the interest on a loan for the sanitary improvements of Kidderpur. Why should not then Calcutta be made to come to the rescue at this juncture? and the object can be accomplished by the simplest of expedients. Just but call Kidderpur a part of Calcutta, and, heigh Presto! the thing is done. Doubtless, the charge can be effected only by a legislative enactment, but that, instead of being a difficulty, carries with it a special recommendation. The Town Corporation have been very much out of hand lately. They stood on their legal rights, and defied the Government to carry out a Sanitary Commission a year ago. Then they assumed such an attitude in connexion with the Section 28 Commission as to get it completely muddled. Such a contingency should never be allowed to occur again. And what can be a more convenient way of preventing all future possibility of kicking over the traces, than a tinkering of the law which permits this recusancy, and providing a few sets of nice little hobbles. Some of them might also be useful for the Suburban team, which has of late displayed a restive temper. There is then a mass of evidence in favor of the scheme. The Octroi Commission, finding it impossible to prevent smuggling within the present boundary line of the town, went out of its way, and said that if the Circular Canal were made the boundary of the town, it would afford an easily-guardable line of circumvallation; and that is evidence the first. The Section 28 Commission, while reporting on the sanitary shortcomings of the Corporation, gave an extra-judicial opinion that parts of the Suburbs may be included in the town in the name of that bewitching Mesopotamia of the day, sanitation. That is evidence the second. The dilettante Health Society has been got up expressly with the object of bringing on the amalgamation, not because any one had studied the question in all its bearings, and come to a fair legitimate conclusion; but because the two arch-enemies of the Corporation, Messrs. Cunningham and Payne, had suggested it. Still it reckons as evidence the third. And, lastly the Calcutta Corporation, or rather its Chairman, in its name, had favoured the idea, because at the time he thought it would bring in fresh grist to the Calcutta mill. No one with a judicial spirit would attach the smallest weight to such evidence. But when an idea has been formed and a resolution come to, any argument may be brought forward to make up a show. A cautious, prudent Government, really anxious to promote the welfare of the people, would have taken the evidence at its worth, and placed it before a competent tribunal for examination and report, before taking any action itself; but the Dock being the primary question, all difficulties have been for its sake smoothed over, and a final resolution taken, leaving it to a packed Commitee to work out details. It is no wonder that such a course has produced a violent agitation among the rate-payers of the Suburbs and the Town. The subject is in every one's mouth, and the denunciations hurled against the scheme is deep and dire. On Saturday last the Suburban rate-payers held a meeting to protest against the scheme, and we hear the Calcutta rate-payers will follow suit in a fortnight. The Suburban people naturally grudge to see their 7½ per cent. tax multiplied threefold without any adequate return. They know well that the natives of the Northern Division of the Town, after twenty years continuous payment of heavy taxes, have still to grovel in filth and mud, and that the Suburbanites with less influence will fare a great deal worse. The Calcutta rate-payers feel that they will have to pay the entire cost of the sanitary works of the Kidderpur Docks without getting any return, unless the risk of deterioration of the health of the Town be a return. They will have also to keep up those works at a heavy cost year after year. They will have to look after the conservancy of the Suburbs at a much higher cost than what the Suburbanites will contribute. They will not be able to recoup any portion of the cost of the extension of the water-supply which they undertook in the hope of the Suburbs paying a large subsidy. Their want for filtered water will continue unmet, as the fresh supply will go to the Dock. They will have, moreover, the mortification to know that the increased taxation will not in the least abate the evils they suffer from now. Mr. Tom Jones assures them that the prevalence of cholera in the Town is not due to the existence of the filthy tanks in the Suburbs, but to the rotting night-soil in the pipe-sewers which sends a steady and unfailing supply of sewer gases,—the germs of typhoid fever and cholera—into their houses. Money sent to Kidderpur cannot also be devoted to remove the evil by flushing work, and as there must be a limit somewhere to the extent of taxation possible, and that limit has almost been reached, it is impossible to hope for any material improvement in Calcutta from the threatened extra taxation. All this comes under cover of the name of sanitation, and hence it is that we can have no sympathy for that cant, or for the cant-mongers.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS ANNOUNCED that "a meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association will be held on the 9th instant at the house of His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah, at Bankipore, to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the Bengal Tenancy Act, also to take into considertion the Patwari Bill and the Bill for the Registration of Permanent Tenures."

THE HON'BLE H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Judge of the High Court, the redoubtable champion of the Health Society, and the well-known writer of the obnoxious "memorials," has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th instant. We fancy he will devote as much of his leave as can be spared from the attractions of Annandale in forging adequate manacles in the forthcoming Municipal Act for the Calcutta Corporation.

MR. H. L. HARRISON, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, leaves for England this evening. Mr. Harrison carries the best wishes of the native community with him. It has been decided that Babu Gopal Lal Mitra, the Vice Chairman of the Municipality, will officiate for him during his absence. The *locum tenens* is to get Rs. 500 extra for the work, and to have the services of Mr. O. C. Dutt on a similar allowance as his personal assistant.

WE ARE GLAD to find that the Commissioner of Police has noticed with approbation the services of Babu Srinath Pal, Superintendent, Cossipore, and Babu Beni Madhub Mitter, Babu Brajendra Nath Chatterjee and Babu Mahendra Lal Sen, Police inspectors, who "worked zealously and with energy."

THE VALUE PAYABLE system of the Post Offices made a great advance in popularity during the past year, and is rapidly becoming an important branch of Post Office work. Nearly three lacs of articles were sent value-payable, and the amount recovered and remitted to the senders was over twenty eight lacs of Rupees.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of *Taravijaya*, by Babu Akshaya Kumar Basu—a historical novel in the style of the well-known work entitled "Romance of History." The book is written in chaste Bengali. The author shows considerable insight into human character, and has successfully attempted to delineate some of the brightest phases of Rajput character during the Moslem period of Indian history.

THE NUMBER of inland money orders issued during the past year was over 3 millions, and their value was over 7¼ crores, the corresponding figures for 1882-83 being over 2½ millions and nearly 6½ crores. One hundred and twenty-three new money order offices were opened during the year. There was a very large increase in the value-payable transactions. The number of articles sent rose from 174,301 to 287,377, and the value from Rs. 16,86,098 to Rs. 28,08,873. The popularity of this system is increasing steadily and very rapidly.

IT IS COMPLAINED that the number of commercial and agricultural depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks is very small, compared with the other classes of depositors. We do not at all wonder at this. These two classes of people cannot afford to lose much valuable time, during business hours, in coming to the Banks to deposit their money. Nor do they appreciate the advantages of depositing their money in this way. The village *Mahajan*, that much maligned class of people, offer them greater inducements, and are far more easy of access than the Post Office authorities. It will be a long time yet before the Post Office Banks can acquire that confidence of the people which will insure their success as national institutions.

WE FIND from the returns of accidents on Indian Railways for the 4th quarter of 1884, that, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a a decrease of 47, or 7·13 per cent., against an increase of 1,104 miles or 10·36 per cent in the mean mileage open, and of 481, 162 miles, or 5·02 per cent., in the train mileage. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 11 killed and 33 injured against 3 injured, and among servants, 4 killed and 7 injured against 1 killed and 4 injured. The large increase in the number of casualties in 1884 was mainly due to two accidents. On the 2nd October 1884, the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal Railway ran into an up goods train at Aranghatta station, owing to disregard of signals by the driver and guard of the passenger train, causing thereby death to 11 passengers and 4 servants, and injury to 14 passengers and 1 servant, and considerable damage to the rolling-stock. The second was a collision on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, between the down Bombay Mail and the Local Sutlej Bridge Ferry train, caused through carelessness of shunter and pointsman; in this 12 passengers were slightly injured.

SPEAKING of the murders which were committed last year in the Suburbs, but in which the criminals could not be traced, the Police Report says:—"The simplicity of the conditions of native life in this country frequently renders it impossible to collect the minutiæ of evidence which in western countries so often establishes, from facts in themselves trivial, a conclusive chain of testimony in cases in which direct evidence, is altogether wanting." This is an apology for the inefficiency of the Police Force in tracing crime to its source, whose force will not be appreciated by those who are well acquainted with the conditions of native life. One would suppose that simpler the habits of men who commit grave offences, the greater is the likelihood of bringing home, by tangible evidence, the crime to the offenders. The more complicated are the relations of life, the greater is the probability of the offenders not being brought to justice.

THE ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL, is we learn, in an efficient state. On the 1st January 1884, there were 79 boys in the School. The discipline and general behaviour of the boys, we are told, has continued to be satisfactory. The offences committed were none of a serious character, being chiefly such as might be looked for amongst a large number of boys, *viz.*, being noisy, disobedient, fighting, idling at the work-shops and at School. Moral instruction is given in the School either in connection with their lessons or separately, and the Superintendent believes not without much good to the pupils. There are two deaf and dumb boys; one of them writes well, and is able to express himself in Bengali by signs from the English deaf and dumb alphabet. The Superintendent finds it difficult to get experienced mechanics to act in the Reformatory School as trade instructors, chiefly because the sanctioned rate of pay offers no inducement. The Superintendent, however, does his best, with the aid of the men working under him, to teach the boys various trades. In the manufactory department the boys are taught gardening, blacksmith's and tinsmith's work, book-binding, carpentry, and cane-work. These are all useful occupations, and we are glad the boys are making steady progress in the work given them. In reviewing the Report of the School, the Inspector General of Jails says:—"The profits from manufacture are highly satisfactory, the tin-work being particularly well turned out, and I think the boys, if only they could be detained in the School till they are old enough to live independently of their friends, would be such valuable artizans as to be able to learn an honest livelihood without difficulty." However good the object may be, the boys, we are afraid, cannot be detained *in a prison* to learn useful trades. That would be *punishing* them not for juvenile offences, but for showing aptitude for the work which they are taught. Individual liberty must be far dearer to a person than learning the trades under compulsion. The Inspector is thinking more of the future prospects of the boys than of the laws of personal right.

WE FIND from the last Police Report of Calcutta and its Suburbs that the proportion borne by Bengalis to up-countrymen in the town and Suburban forces was very small. Out of a total of 2,121 persons, there were only 82 Bengali Officers, and 141 constables. The Report says: "It is no doubt a very serious disadvantage to the force that so large a portion of its members are Hindustanis—men born and bred in a different climate, and unaccustomed to Bengali life or to the ways of a large city; but the duties of watch and ward is so distasteful to Bengalis, that no course is open but to enlist foreigners." The duties of watch and ward are not "distasteful" to Bengalis, but the present rate of pay is insufficient to attract many of them to enlist themselves as constables. In Calcutta and its Suburbs they can get numerous occupations where they can easily earn twice as much, and even thrice as much, as in the Police Force. The Mills at Buranagore, Rishera and other places offer far higher wages than the Calcutta Police authorities can afford to pay them. Even the lower class of Bengalis are smart and intelligent, and they can easily acquire the skill required in work in which skilled labor is necessary. It is not the want of hardihood that prevents Bengalis from enlisting as constables in large numbers. If sufficient encouragement be held out, we are sure the Police ranks would be filled by Bengalis; but we can never expect them to sacrifice their present emoluments and join the Police Force at the present rate of pay. The country would benefit by securing their services.

A COMMITTEE was appointed in February 1883 to enquire into, and report upon the system of engaging native seamen in Calcutta. The present system is that on receiving information of the wants of a ship, the brokers collect a number of serangs and lascars, either at the Shipping Office or on board. The conditions of the agreement are made known to the crew, and an advance is given to each man by the broker, who is provided with the necessary funds. The payment of the advance at this stage, however, is a mere form, for the broker takes it back, after the articles are signed, in order to keep a hold over the men. The discharge, likewise, takes place either at the Shipping Office or on board the vessel, and consists in paying each man his wages and giving him a certificate of discharge. Here, too, the payment is a mere form, for each man, without demur, hands over his money to the ship's serang, who subsequently distributes it among the crew according to private arrangements that have been made between them. According to the Committee, the person who exercises undoubted authority over the lascars is the ship's serang. His voice is potential in the selection of the crew, and he is their spokesman at the time of the engagement. As he leads, so they implicitly follow. His influence is attributed to the observance of custom and the feeling of clanship that characterizes all relations in this country, while it is undeniably to the lascars' advantage to stand well with the serang when on board, even at some expense to their pockets. He thus establishes various claims against each lascar, and it is in order to adjust these that the pay of the whole crew passes into his hands at the time of discharge. This practice is not, it seems, considered a grievance by the lascars, but they accept it as a customary transaction. The evils of the present system are manifold, and to remedy these evils, the Chamber of Commerce have put forward four proposals, namely—(1) the withdrawal of the brokers' licenses; (2) the payment of advances, not in cash, but by advance notes payable on the sailing of the vessel with the lascar on board; (3) the reorganization of the Shipping Office upon the English model; (4) and the adoption of the Bombay plan of "continuous discharges."

The Committee recommend, that the Bombay system should be tried in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs in the Committee's views, and directs that the Bombay system

should be introduced into Calcutta on voluntary principle. It appears to us that the position of the lascar is like that of a galley slave. He is entirely at the mercy of the serang, who is given unlimited power to tyrannise over the crew under his control. Even the lascar's wages are not his own. The rate of pay which he receives does not follow the terms of agreement, but is privately arranged between him and the serang. What between the broker and the serang and numerous other bargains the poor man has very little left to him. We regret to find that no scheme could be devised by the Committee by which the lascar's position could be improved. Matters have been left very much where they were, and the native crew will for a long time yet have to slave under the ship-owners and their 'licensed brokers' and the tyrannic serangs.

WORSTED at every point, "Fair-play" thought fit to fire, before retiring from the field, a Parthian shot at us through the columns of the *Englishman* of Thursday last. His nerves were, however, at the time unhinged, and aiming badly he quite missed the bull's-eye of his target. The first question at issue was about the antiquity of Dumka. We held that it was not a town, at all, and as a village it was not much older than a hundred years. To controvert this assertion F. points to Dumcaw as a ghat or mountain pass occurring in a map of 1769. This proves his case as satisfactorily as the existence of the Himalayas proves the antiquity of Simla. The name Dumka is derived from the Persian *Dum koh* or the "tail of the mountain," or the end of the Kharakpur Hills, and this tail Dum even as Daman-i-koh, or the skirt of the mountain, is doubtless very old—older than the Himalayas, according to modern geologists; but it has nothing to do with the market place of that name, nor with the modern village of Nya Dumka. F. objects to the epithet *Nya* "new' which, he says, is "an unauthorised prefix, adopted after the Santal insurrection of 1855-56." We readily admit that the prefix is now "unauthorised" by F.; but he knows well it was authorised by Government; and the necessity for it arose to make the distinction between the old market-place and the new official head-quarters located in an almost uninhabited place to be in close proximity to the Sonthals and always on the alert. The use of the term "town" by Dr. Hunter means nothing—several villages have been so named by him in an off-hand way without any technical precision and he was in those cases misled by local officials who supplied him with materials for his Gazetteer. If Dumka really had been a town the Government, doubtless, would have given it a "municipal organization," but it has not, and very properly too, for the Sonthals could not benefit by a Municipal Board.

F. stigmatises our remark about the bulk of the inhabitants of Dumka being "aboriginal illiterate people" by calling it an "unfounded statement." He does not, however, attempt to controvert our position by producing any adverse evidence. We simply decline to argue with a person who has no proof to support his statement.

We are sorry to have offended the *amour propre* of F. by declining to accept his statement that the Dumka school is already a zillah school; but we cannot help having more faith in the official Education Report than in the *ipse dixit* of an anonymous newspaper correspondent.

We decline, too, to accept as correct his statement that the Deoghur "school was entirely maintained by Government from the date of its establishment to the year 187?." We know for certain that the Government took annually Rs. 5,000 from the revenues of the Deoghur Temple for the support of the school and the hospital, from the beginning of this century. Writing on the 5th of January 1821, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Secretary, Territorial Department, Government of India, said, "Should the school first mentioned in the 11th para. of the Boards' letter be an ancient establishment attached to the temple, the conditions of the Ojhah's tenure would oblige him to maintain it, and so also the stipulance in favor of the sick and lame might perhaps be advantageously enforced." In 1836 or 37 when Government gave up all connexion with Hindu temples, the annual tax on the temple was abandoned and the Government pledged itself to keep up the charitable establishments from its own resources; but at no time in the history of the school was it entirely maintained by Government. The people have always done their best to support it. It may be convenient for F. to eulogize the "personal exertions" and "influence" of Mr. C. W. Wilmot, and we would have gladly refrained from saying anything against the eulogy, but the object of the eulogium is to detract from the solicitude of the people to retain their school and the merit they claim for their subscriptions, and we feel bound therefore, to point out that the said "influence," if it is intended to mean moral power over the people, has been of a doubtful character, seeing that the people repeatedly petitioned the Government for Mr. Wilmot's removal from the subdivision.

F. contradicts our statement that the Dumka school house was paid for by Government, by saying, "the school house at Dumka was constructed from local funds, and Government did not pay a single farthing for it." This is indeed rich. Is F. really so green as not to know that local funds and provincial funds and imperial funds are the three sub-divisions of the financial resources of Government, and so treated in the Budget? Or is he unable to mark the distinction between local funds and private subscriptions? If he be, it would be a waste of time and space to argue with him. He will, however, find no difficulty to draw a moral from the facts that the aid granted by Government to the Dumka school amounts to Rs. 460, and that to the Deoghur school is a little over Rs. 200, and that the project is to take away a part of the latter sum and add it to the former.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for March 1885.
2. The Third Annual Report of the Central Bengal Union Session 1884-85.
3. Accounts relating to the Trade with foreign countries from April 1884 to 31 March 1885.
4. Aryadarsana for Jaishta 1292 B. E.
5. Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1883-84.
6. The Indian Agricultural Gazette for June 1885.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male) hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*1st July*, 1885.

General—19th June—Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Dy Magte and Dy colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a colr in that dist.

The order of 2nd May last, granting fifteen days' privilege leave to Baboo Probhat Nath Roy, Dy Magte and Dy collr, Chittagong, is cancelled.

22nd June—Mr F B Taylor, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy collr, Darjeeling, is allowed furlough for fifteen months from any date between 9th and 15th July.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjee, Dy Magte and Dy collr, Rajshaye, is appointed to have charge of the Nattore sub-divn of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Tarun Chunder Sircar.

25th June—Koomar Rameshwara Singh, Asst Magte and collr, is allowed leave for nine months, in extention of leave granted him under order of 30th December.

The following confirmations and promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Confirmed in Third Grade.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Dutt, vice Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, retd.

Promtd temply to the Third Grade.

Baboo Parbutty churn Roy, vice Uma Churn Banerjee retd.

Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, vice Baboo Chunder Seekhar Banerjee, decd.

Baboo Gunganund Mookerjee, vice Baboo Kristo Chunder Dutt.

Promoted temply to the Fourth Grade.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, vice Baboo Gunganund Mookerjee.

Confirmed in the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Rojonee Coomar Dutt, vice Baboo Parbutty churn Roy.

Moulvie Ikran Rusool, vice Otoolchunder Chatterjee.

Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen, vice Baboo Gunganund Mookerjee.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt, vice Moulvie Azharul Huq retired.

Promoted temply to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Pran Kissen Roy, vice Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen.

Confirmed in the Sixth Grade.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose, vice Baboo Rojonee Coomar Dutt.

Baboo Mohendra Chunder Mojoomder, vice Moulvie Ikran Rusool.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, vice Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen.

Baboo Annada Prosad Sen, vice Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt.

Promoted temply to the Sixth Grade.

Baboo Nogendra Nath Sircar, vice Baboo Pran Kissen Roy.

Confirmed in the Seventh Grade.

Baboo Sheo Nundun Lal Roy, vice Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose.

Baboo Deno Nath Dey, vice Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar.

Mr N Warde-Jones, vice Baboo Nobin Kishna Banerjee.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Narain Sing, vice Baboo Annada Prosad Sen.

Appointed temply to the Seventh Grade.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Gupta, vice Baboo Nogendro Nath Sircar.

Mr J T Jarbo, vice Moulvie Mahomed Sohan Hyder.

27th June.—The following promotion and confirmations are made in the grades of Sub-Deputy collectors:—

Promoted temply to the First Grade.

Mr J C Lloyd, vice Issur chunder Paul, retired.

Confirmed in the Second Grade.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, vice Baboo Issur Chunder Paul, retired.

Promoted temply to the Second Grade.

Moulvie Sujat Ali Ahmed, vice Mr J C Lloyd.

Confirmed in the Third Grade.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, vice Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee.

Promoted temply to the Third Grade.

Baboo Shoshi Mohun Talookdar, vice Moulvie Sujat Ali Ahmed.

Apptd to the Fourth Grade.

Baboo Bhoobun Soor a, vice Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Bose a.

These officers will continue to be employed as Temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors of the third grade until further orders.

Apptd temply to the Fourth Grade.

Baboo Shama Churn Dutt b.

Moulvie Husmut Hossein c, vice Moulvie Majibar Rahman, on deputation.

Baboo Rash Behary Dutt d.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Gupta e.

Baboo Baloram Maitro f.

This officer is posted to the Burdwan Divn, but will continue to be employed under the Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, of this Govt.

c, Posted to the Patna Divn.

d, Posted to the dist of the Santhal Pergunnahs.

e, posted to Rampore Hat, in the dist of Beerbhoom.

f, Posted to the dist of Manbhoom.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Howrah, is transfd to Jessore, and is apptd to have charge of the Jhenida sub-divn of that dist.

Mr H W C Carnduff, Asst Magte and Collr Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

30th June—Moulvie Zakir Hossein, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Durbhungah, transfd to Monghyr, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The sale of the properties belonging to the Estate of Rakhalmoney Dasi, widow of Rajender Chunder Neogy, shall be continued on Saturday the 11th of July instant.

N. C. BOSE, Attorney for Haridas Neogy, } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Receiver.*

1st July 1885.

WANTED a sub-overseer for the Ganjang sub-division of the Cachar District on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50. A knowledge of Surveying and road making is required. A Mohamedan who is a good walker will be preferred.

BHOLANATH DAS C. E.
District Engineer,
Cachar.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sradha Ceremonies; II—An Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India. Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserv ing of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point of view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Price Rs. 16.

PUBLISHED BY

THACKER SPINK & CO.,

5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

50,000 CHARM LOCKETS SOLD!!!

THE

LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

"ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS."

Cure for all diseases of which Human Life is heir are effectually Prevented and Cured by wearing, next to skin, "Electric Charm Lockets."

"ELECTRIFY BLOOD AND BE SURE OF YOUR LIFE."

Price 1 8 0

Packing from 1 to 6 lockets Ans. 4 extra. 25 per cent. commission allowed to Trade for Cash. Agents wanted every Post Town.

The "Electro-Galvanic Charm Lockets" has no equal in its power to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases:—

General Debility,	Indigestion,
Nervousness,	Dyspepsia,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Bilious and Liver Complaints
Trembling of the Hand and Limbs,	Female Irregularities,
Loss of Memory,	Hypochondria,
Mental Depression,	Atrophical Consumption,
Epileptic and Fainting Fits,	Spermatorrhœa,
	Impotency,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Liver complaint, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Heysterial Fits and cure for all!!

"Electro-Galvanic Charm Lockets is a great benefit to wear as a preventive for the Malarious Fever and Cholera, Small-pox and other malignant diseases. It is also invaluable for ladies to wear during pregnancy.

Messrs. C. Smith & Co., (Sole Agents, India for the Charm Lockets) most confidently solicits a trial of their "Charm Lockets" even where everything else has failed.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA,

CHARLES SMITH & CO.,

Calcutta.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ooterparrah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kind and other fruits, plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, antheriums, diffenbachiai, amarantus, firns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower, and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues (in course of publication) on application with half-anna postage stamp.

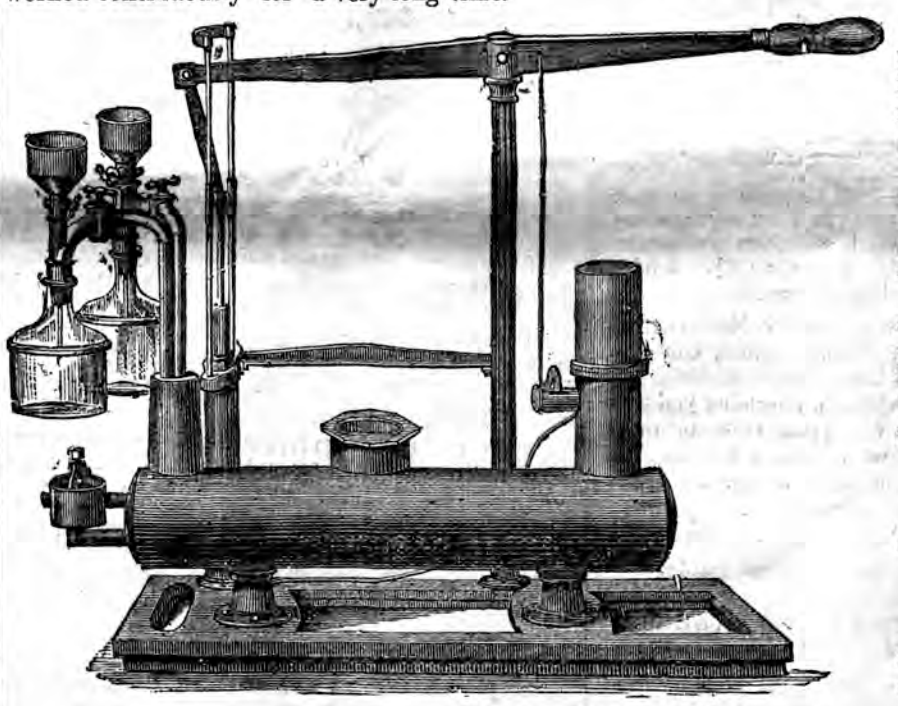
KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250

2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

AMRITA CHURNA.

This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use	Rs.	4	4	0
Postage for 1set to 3 sets	,,	0	4	0

Testimonials accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is	Rs.	5	0	0
Cost of 25 Pills is	,,	3	0	0
Postage for each set is	,,	0	4	0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
Postage and packing	,,	1	8	0

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Misirpokhra, Benares City.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

(Sd.) BRAJA BALLAV MOOKERJI,
Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that your Cholera Pills have been a great boon to those infected with Cholera I tried them in fifty cases in all of which they were successful except five or six cases.

(Sd.) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to
AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

REGIMENTAL CLOCKS.
COOKE & KELVEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, &C.,

CHIMINGCLOCKS FOR HALLS,

IN OAK WALNUT TEAK OR BLACK CASES, with Ormolu and Bronze Mounts, Brackets to Match Full Size, extra finished, best quality Movement, with Chains to Fusees, Striking Quarters on 8 Bells, and Hours on Full-toned Gong.

Chronographs for scientific observations, timing races Etc.

Chronograph Watches, Minute and Quarter-hour Repeaters, and all other complicated Watches in Gold or Silver Cases in stock.

Watches in Walking—Sticks—Ring Watches, Fancy Watches with Keyless action in Birds, Butterflies Crosses.

Beetles, Pendants —Flowers Etc—

Mechanical Jewellery Rotating Centres one or two ways, in Pearls and Diamonds, Etc. Etc.

DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS

In Gilt Bronze, with Painted China Panels, and Vases to Match. Also in Antique Silver Bronze, with Candelabras, and in decorated Bronze, for use without Glass Shades.

FINE ART BRONZE STATUETTES, BUSTS, JUGS, VASES, ETC.

WATCHMAKERS
COOKE & KELVEY

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.
LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280 each.	Piccolos	from Rs.	20 each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100 each.	Fifes	from Rs.	5 each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120 each.	Cornopeons	from Rs.	35 each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3 each.	Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350 each.
Violins	from Rs.	50 each.	Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125 each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50 each.	Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40 each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10 each.	Hand Organs	from Rs.	05 each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4 each.	Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400 each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35 each.	Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000 each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50 each.	Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120 each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35 each.	Concertinas	from Rs.	25 each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16 each.	Accordeons	from Rs.	25 each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25 each.	Bagpipes	from Rs,	150 each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.

Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned surplus land no longer required by the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be put up for sale by public auction, at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 13th July 1885, at noon.

Lot.	Locality.	Area more or less. B. C. Ch. S. ft.	REMARKS.
	WARD No. 5.		
1A	Surplus land at Jora Bagan	0 6 8 0	
1B	Do. Do. ...	0 4 13 0	
1C	Do. Do. ...	0 5 4 2	
1D	Do. Do. ...	0 5 6 14	
1E	Do. Do. ...	0 5 8 21	
1F	Do. Do. ...	0 4 1 39	
	WARD No. 14.		
2A	No. 59 Jaun Bazar Street—surplus land at Newgypooker depot	0 4 9 32	
2B	Do. Do. ...	0 4 12 20	
2C	Do. Do. ...	0 5 1 1	
2D	Do. Do. ...	0 4 13 43	
2M	Do. Do. ...	0 4 15 25	
2F	Do. Do. ...	0 5 8 15	
2G	Do. Do. ...	0 5 10 3	
2H	Do. Do. ...	0 5 13 5	

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The Commissioners' limit which is to be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Assessor, will be kept in a close cover by that officer, and the highest bidder above this limit, is to be the purchaser; if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent, on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale; and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages, the sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to re-sell the same without any reference to such first purchaser, but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deed of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the Solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration and of any attested copies of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other covenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. If there is any plot of land in front of a person's house, it will be sold separately, the party having the option of purchasing it at the valuation made by the Surveyor and Assessor to the Corporation.

O. C. DUTT,
For Secretary to the Corporation.

12th June 1885.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance. and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1
,, Annum	11
,, Single Copy	0

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13
Arrear Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs. As.
Per line	0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER MUNDL at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108. BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.